

THE EVENING STAR.
WASHINGTON.
THURSDAY..... May 26, 1904.
CROSBY S. NOYES..... Editor

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent Family Circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editor or Business Departments, according to tenor or purpose.

The Philippines.
We have in Mr. Curtis' letter from Manila printed in yesterday's Star a warning against the foolish proposition to commit this government to early independence for the Philippines. He describes what is afoot at Hong Kong to forward a movement that end, and the kind of influence in the archipelago who are being incited to activity. They are principally the ignorant and immature, eager for adventure, and easily duped with promises of rich reward. To them the Philippines for the Philippines is to mean high rank in the army and pay to match. No commission as paltry as that of a colonel has yet been discovered, but generals and lieutenant generals are numerous. When the Americans retire, the men are to step forward and take charge. The archipelago is to be in their hands, and they are to determine its future.

The revolt against Spain was, as we know, engineered largely from Hong Kong. A junta sat there, raised money in one way or another, encouraged the discontented in the islands, and accomplished some results. Spain was not overthrown by this agency, but she was put to considerable expense, and for years had a guerrilla warfare on her hands. That junta, of course, had better means to work with than has the present junta. The Spanish government of the islands was very oppressive, and there was no hope of improvement. Spanish promises were broken as often as made. So that the discontented element included many men of education and ability, and grew in numbers to be quite formidable.

We, however, have so conducted the affairs of the archipelago as to invite the confidence of the better grade of the Filipinos and show them the advantages of our rule. They are not only consenting to it, but assisting in making it a success. Some of them are holding responsible offices. Others are more prosperous in their private affairs than ever before. All are benefited by the change from Spanish to American sovereignty.

But why should we play into the hands of those who are manifesting even the most ignorant of the population? Why by a declaration either at Chicago or St. Louis give the junta at Hong Kong encouragement for an increased activity against us? For nothing is more certain than that a plank in either national platform in favor of early independence for the Philippines would be interpreted in the islands as a policy of the government actually agreed upon, and cause us no end of trouble.

Gasoline Fires.

The advent of hot weather means the general abandonment of the coal range and the starting of the gas and gasoline and oil stoves which nowadays form part of the domestic equipment. With the lighting of these, in the proportion that gasoline and other highly volatile burning fluids are used, begins the freeman's most trying season. He is called upon frequently to extinguish dangerous small blazes. It is a singular fact, noted by the officials of the fire department, that more minor accidents happen in the course of the responses to false alarms and to insignificant fires than in the case of the more dangerous blazes. Only by the promptest work can the firemen keep these gasoline explosions within the limits of the so-called small fire, for by the nature of the stuff it spreads the flames quickly and far. There are now in force regulations fairly restrictive of the sale and use of gasoline, and if they were strictly obeyed by all vendors and users alike, there would be very much less trouble from this cause. But familiarity breeds the usual contempt in this case, and long immunity from trouble soothes or lulls carelessness, and then a fire, which usually inflicts personal injuries and often causes death.

The day may never come when the gasoline stove is banished absolutely from use, for its cheapness recommends it to those who must study economy in the domestic management. But just so long as it is used for cooking, especially in charge of the average Washington servant, it will remain a menace to the public peace. The best thing to do in the management of the stoves and the storage of the burning fluid and unflagging thought as to the treacherous character of the stuff are required. If disaster could teach the desired lesson effectively and permanently, it would have been learned long ago, for the list of victims and the records of property destruction are long and calculated. It impresses the entire community deeply. But season after season brings its quota of accidents and fires, and the firemen today stand ready to respond to the usual percentage of alarms on this score. Every householder who uses gasoline should take note of the fact that fires have already occurred this season from this cause, and keep a watchful eye on the kitchen.

It is not thought that the national delegates who will go to Chicago are as apprehensive of doubt and delay in transacting business as those who will go to St. Louis.

After feeling the pulse and looking at the tongue of the average trust there is little hope of its dying off in a natural way, as predicted.

Young Men in the Departments.

It is to be feared that Senator Depew forgot to consult the records before making his charge yesterday to the students of the Yale Law School, the course of which he advised young men to accept employment under the government, adding:

"There is not an instance upon the record where a young man has entered an administrative department and has afterwards risen to position of prominence. Under existing conditions it is impossible for him to do so. Advancement in the departments is not based upon merit or upon faithful service, but upon political influence, and by the very fact of his connection with a department a young man loses the opportunity to obtain the influence which is necessary to his advancement."

There are altogether too many instances of clerks rising to become efficient and even famous officials to permit the list to be prepared or quoted. Instantly comes to mind the case of George B. Cortelyou, at present the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, whose career alone suffices to prove the very contrary of Mr. Depew's statement. Mr. Cortelyou entered the public service as a stenographer, serving in New York as private secretary to various public officials, such as the post office inspector and the surveyor of the port, and then in Washington as secretary to the fourth assistant postmaster general. He was detailed from that position to the White House, where he acted as stenographer to President Cleveland. From that time on his rise is well known, becoming successively

by assistant secretary to President McKinley, secretary to the President and finally first Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, with the present prospect of being chosen to head the national republican committee for the campaign of 1904.

But Mr. Cortelyou's career is by no means exceptional, save in the degree of his rise. Several of the assistant secretaries of the treasury of late years have been promoted from the ranks, including Mr. Coon, Mr. Howell, Mr. Vanderlip, Mr. Allen and Mr. Armstrong. All of these men have made excellent records and some are engaged in private business with prestige won through their departmental services. There are many other instances.

The work assigned to the average clerk in the public offices is not of a kind to stimulate him to exceptional endeavor, and it is deplorable that the conditions in the government departments do tend to deaden the ambitions of many hundreds. But it is not the average man who succeeds greatly in any calling, but the extraordinary man, and wherever he may be placed, in business, in the law, in any other profession, or in a government department, the extraordinary man will make his way to the front. The average good stenographer, who does merely what is given to him to do, makes himself useful in a negative way and is content to be left alone, is likely to become a mere cog in the machine in a public office. But the man who is always working for opportunities to enlarge his sphere, without intruding upon the jurisdiction of another, who is inventive of new and better ways of doing the work, who exhausts the possibilities of every subject given to him for research, who can write noteworthy reports for his chief, that is the man who, when the occasion arises, is chosen for an honor and responsibility. Political favor is not so potent today as it was once. The heads of the government departments and their immediate assistants are constantly looking for the exceptional man for advancement, knowing that to the extent that these men are developed and encouraged the work is smoothed and the public service is benefited.

Senator Depew is wrong in his statement that has been quoted, but he is right in advising the young man to seek other employment than that of the government, where he will have a better chance to expand and to develop his individuality.

Tammany and Hill.

It is one of the commonest of popular beliefs in this country that Tammany cares little or nothing about the fate of the nation so long as it controls the big city. Tammany was never a heavy feeder at the federal trough when the democracy was in power, and it does not look forward to present with any degree of enthusiasm the prospect of the election of Judge Parker to the presidency. In fact, it is concerned in the national political game only to the degree that the issue of next November's voting for President affects Tammany's own prospects for carrying the city again in 1905. This was clearly proved by a perhaps unguarded outburst of feeling on the part of one of the members of the Tammany executive committee, who was interviewed in New York by a reporter for the Tribune as to the political effect of the now conducting campaign against the race gamblers in New York. He admitted that the closing of the pool rooms by the police would cut down the Tiger's vote, but he took a philosophical view of the case in terms of its to him—beneficial result of putting Tammany in shape for the majority race:

"When the votes are counted next November we can lay it all to Hillism. That will kill off Hill, and the democracy will vote against the ticket next fall will get over their mad by another year, when we want to re-elect McMillan. It is better to let the voters punish us this fall and have it over with them, than put it off until the defeat would lose us control of the city."

Tammany has never kept a single tear over the defeat of a democratic candidate for the presidency. Its people go to the national conventions and march under the banner of this candidate or that, and shout and cheer, but the bosses never lose sight of the great stake, the control of the city. And when it is understood that Tammany's leaders have made up their mind that Hill spells Parker and that Hill means to accomplish the smashing of the Tammany power in the state, the Parker outlook, between the reprisals of the race gamblers against Tammany and Tammany's bitterness toward Hill, is by no means brilliant.

Ohio at St. Louis.
The democrats of Ohio yesterday played for harmony and came within one letter of it. That is to say, they listened to the advice of ex-Attorney General Harmon of Cincinnati, and selected a delegation to St. Louis without imposing instructions upon it. It will, however, be governed by the unit rule. The delegates-at-large are obscure. Not one of them can reasonably be expected to give the state any prestige in the convention. Tom Johnson is but a district delegate, and John R. McLean does not appear at all. Has the latter thrown up the sponge? Or will he attend the convention as general adviser and make himself felt from the outside? The McLean influence, whatever it may be, will, if the opportunity presents itself, go to Cleveland or to Gorman. Parker is not on that slate.

There are reasons to expect that Tammany will experience its usual reverses in an effort to break into national politics. And the city of New York will doubtless have to pay for the soothing of its lacerated sensibilities.

The acquittal of Messrs. Tyner and Barrett conveys the assurance that the mere fact of a man's being charged with irregularities in connection with the post office does not make conviction inevitable.

The District authorities are suspected by some of the members of clubs to be engaged in a pernicious activity to promote the Sunday sale of ginger ale and mineral water.

This is the month when the Washington tax payer can provide tangible evidence that the government does not do more than its share toward the support of the city.

If Bourke Cockran makes any campaign speeches he will probably look his audience over to see whether Mr. Dalzell is present.

Aguiñado resolutely refuses to be dragged into the controversy as to whether Gen. Funston went the river.

Shareholders in Zion enterprises still feel confident that Mr. Dowle will be home in time to sign dividend checks.

The trusts may confidently look forward to being impartially abused by all platforms.

David B. Hill is now engaged in an effort to keep even quieter than Judge Parker.

Piling on the Charges.

The District is in reality an unusually peaceable, law-abiding city, yet statistics occasionally are adduced by its critics to prove that it harbors a disproportionately large number of criminals and misdemeanants. The records of the police courts are cited to disclose what appears to be a larger number of convictions of varying degrees of law violation than the population warrants, and thus the capital city is sometimes written down as bad beyond its size. Late reports of police court happenings contain one item which may throw

light on this phenomenon, the truth of which the well-informed citizens of Washington deny. A man was convicted of striking another with a brick and for that offense was fined \$20. But the law was not satisfied with that stroke, for it prohibits the projection of missiles with intent to harm, and so, notwithstanding the conviction on the charge of assault, the offender was accused and convicted of throwing the brick, and for that was fined \$5 additional. Had he thrown the brick at his victim sitting behind a glass window, he would then have been guilty of assault, destroying property and "throwing the brick." In every case the act of throwing is included in the reckoning, to the end of increasing the counts of the indictment and swelling the records. It is believed that a scrutiny of the docket of this court will disclose many instances of such cumulative charges, which might with entire safety be consolidated. The end of justice is to punish and prevent crimes and misdemeanors, and it matters nothing whether the offenses cited in court are established with scrupulous exactness so long as the judgment of the presiding official is satisfied. If these useless additions to the record in the case of single offenses were eliminated Washington would have a chance to defy the critical statisticians who are continually claiming that it is a sink of iniquity.

The fact that the President does not use tobacco in any form is a grateful assurance that he is far removed from the minor politician whose argumentative resources are limited to the remark, "have a cigar."

President Truesdale of the coal trust may be inclined to think that where one man exerts autocratic power such a thing as "collusion" is impossible.

Russia is much more punctual and drastic in punishing a local uprising than in attending to the enemies who assert themselves abroad.

Mr. Carnegie still has so much money left that the effort to do something original with it is sure to be more or less of a task.

Mr. Tom L. Johnson enjoyed the distinction of being also mentioned at the Ohio convention.

SHOOTING STARS.

Recasting His Phrases.

"It's curious that women are never great poets or great musicians," said Mr. Meek-ton.

"What did you say?" asked his wife. "I was merely remarking that women are too sensible to squander their energies on poetry and music to the extent that some men do."

The Base Ball Lament.

"This old, old story
Concerning the game,
We shouldn't have lost it,
But we have, just the same."

Appreciated.

"Skimmins' child has a very kind and considerate disposition."

"What makes you think so?"

"When its parents tried to get it to recite, it backed into a corner and wouldn't say a word."

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "makes de mistake of not foh de bes' instead of breakin' in an' doin' de bes'."

Her Guess.
"What is that thing the umpire wears on his chest?" asked young Mrs. Torkins, who is slightly nearsighted.

"That," answered her husband, "is a shield to protect him from the ball."

"Is it? I thought maybe it was a medal for bravery."

The Whistler.
The casement is open, the door stands ajar; 'Tis summer, and noises from near and afar Are wafted in turn to your wearying ear. Till your nerves are unstrung by the din so severe.

But the worst of these nuisances is, truth to tell,
The fellow that whistles.

When you're wan and you're woeful and weary and sad, and you're full of care,
He pierces your soul with a shrill shriek. He whistles the tune of some popular song. He whistles it merrily and whistles it wrong.

The doctor may check the germ's ruthless advance,
And the law may lead other offenders a dance,
But there's one against whom you have never a chance.

The fellow that whistles.

Educating Filipinos.
From the Indianapolis Journal.

One of the wisest things the War Department has done in its administration of the Philippines was to bring a considerable number of young Filipinos to America and distribute them in American schools so located that the climate did not cause them to suffer. It was the action of Japan in scattering her young men abroad, and the best schooling in the world that enabled her to move out of feudalism into modern civilization in less than half a century. The case of the Philippines may not have the character of the Japanese, all accounts credit them with a remarkable alert intelligence, and the records made by these students during their first year bear this out. A large percentage of them expect to become teachers at home, while others have become interested in engineering and various other branches of scientific and commercial study, and there seems small room to doubt that on their return, their influence among their people will be great.

Ethetics of Bill Boards.

From the Providence Journal.

Considering the activity of the agitation in behalf of civic betterment in Springfield, Mass., people have often been surprised at the unsightly objects that are allowed to mar the public eye. The city authorities flaunt their advertising near park entrances and in other conspicuous localities, and the only agitation in favor of their suppression thus far has seemed to originate from the moral rather than esthetic notions in case of theater advertising. But the park commissioners have now taken up the matter, and propose to test the application of the law passed last year allowing such bodies to condemn unsightly billboards as nuisances where they interfere with the purposes of the parks. Considerable difficulty has been experienced by those attempting to enforce such laws in New York and Boston, but that is due to the fact that public sentiment becomes fully awakened advertising nuisances will be much more satisfactorily regulated.

Same Old Fourth.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Despite the extensive agitation in favor of a sane Fourth of July, there are no indications that fireworks manufacturers are limiting their output.

Lockjaw!

Judge Parker's aggravated attack of political lockjaw is getting no better fast.

Needs Warmth.

Not even eighty degrees in the shade can thaw the chill out of Judge Parker's boom.

The Parker Boom.

From the New York Sun.

The boom for Judge Parker, if not in a state of arrested development, is not proceeding with much display of acquired momentum. The most that can be said in the matter of instructed delegates he leads his nearest competitor, Mr. William R. Hearst.

You'll have the limit of success in baking when you use "Ceres" Flour.

It invariably yields the lightest, whitest and most wholesome bread and rolls.

Ask your grocer for "Ceres" Flour, and refuse substitute.

Wm. M. Galt & Co.,
Wholesalers of "Ceres" Flour,
First St. and Ind. Ave.

This is Surely a Bargain Friday.

On special counters for Friday only—Oxford, Gibson, Court and Blucher Ties. Were sold from \$2.50 to \$4.00.

Friday only \$1.89.

Also a special lot of broken sizes of Slippers, in rubber heel, Cuban and French heels. Were \$2.00 and \$2.50. For 98c. Friday only.

For Friday, elegant, up-to-date Oxford, in calf or oiled, in bluchers with or without quarter or all patent, with high Cuban heels, plain toe or tipped. These are very pretty. Regular \$3.00 grade at \$1.98.

Ladies' Tan Oxfords, \$1.37
Sold for \$2.50. Only a small lot left.

Men's Oxfords, \$1.89
\$2.50. For Friday. Better get a pair. In blucher or pat. calf or tan.

DAVE WOLF,
432 7th N. W.

Shaw & Berry Co.,
JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS AND STATIONERS.
AMOND, Ruby and Sapphire Engagement Rings in exquisitely dainty settings.

Shaw & Berry Bldg.,
F and Eleventh Sts.

Shaw & Berry Co.,
JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS AND STATIONERS.
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Woodward & Lothrop.
New York—WASHINGTON—Paris.
Store will close until further notice at 5:30 p.m.

A Special Remnant Day.

We have cleaned out our stocks in all the various departments more thoroughly than usual this week, and assembled the remnants for quick selling tomorrow.

Prices are way down—not in a few parts of the store, but everywhere that remnants exist—and there are splendid bargains in merchandise, both for personal and household uses, if your want happens to be represented.

Many equally as good things are not mentioned.

Friday Bargain in Silk Department.

75 yards 21-inch White Luminex, suitable for waists and entire dresses.

55c. a yard.
Regular price, \$1.25.

Main floor, G. st.

Friday Bargain in Persian Lawn Waists.

A new lot, just received, of fine Persian Lawn Waists, made with box-plaited hemstitched front, back and sleeves, and finished with tucked collar and cuffs. An ideal warm weather waist.

\$1.90 each.
Regular price, \$2.50.

Third floor, G. st.

Friday Bargain in Women's Muslin Underwear.

A lot of Women's Summer Gowns, Corsets and Drawers, of fine and soft cambric and nainsooks, tastefully trimmed with dainty embroidery, heading and narrow ribbons. There is a choice of principally one-of-a-kind styles, offered at the Special price, 69c. per garment.

Regular price, \$1.00.

Friday Bargain in Dressing Sacques and Kimonos.

A manufacturer's sample line of Women's Dressing Sacques and Kimonos, a third less than regular prices. They are made of dainty white and colored lawns, some plain with hemstitched tucks and ruffles, others elaborately trimmed with lace, lace insertions and ribbon. There is a choice, of course, and being one-of-a-kind styles, an early selection is advised.

Prices, 45c. to \$3.50.
Regularly 65c. to \$5.00.

Third floor, Eleventh st.

Friday Bargain in Infants' French Mull Caps.

A lot of Infants' beautiful Hand-made French Mull Caps, close-fitting, trimmed with fine lace, dainty insertion and lace-edge ruffles. These are handsome imported goods, and the remaining few are offered at reduced prices.

\$1.25 and \$1.50 each.
Were \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Third floor, Eleventh st.

Friday Bargain in White Goods Department.

600 yds. White Striped Novelty Lawn, quite sheer—suitable for dresses, wrappers, dressing sacques and children's wear.

5c. a yard.
Regular price, 10c.

Special price, 12 1/2c. a yard.

Also 200 dozen Hemmed and Hemstitched Huck Towels, sizes 20x40, good quality.

\$1.50 per dozen.
Regularly \$1.75.

Second floor, Eleventh st.

Friday Bargain in Summer Corsets.

30 dozen Summer Corsets, made of good, substantial material, with corset stripes; long and short. Sizes 18 to 30, inclusive. A desirable corset for general wear and excellent for surf bathing.

Special value, 39c. a pair.

Third floor, Eleventh st.

Friday Bargain in Book Department.

A large collection of Books offered at the uniform price of 15c. a volume. Published at 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25. This lot embraces many excellent titles—mostly fiction and religious works.

Our Lord's Coming and Childhood—six miracle plays, by Katherine Tynan Hursdon.
Christmas and Other Sermons, by Frederick Denham Maurice, M. A.
Brokenhearted—A Southern Auntie's Way Tale, by Virginia Boyl, illustrated by Wm. Henry Wallace.
The Wise and the Wayward, by C. S. Street; good cloth binding.
Tales from Tokyo, by Clarence L. Brownell; cloth binding.
The Sifters of April, by Norman Garstin; beautifully illustrated by Charles Robinson.
God and Their Makers, by Lawrence Housman; cloth binding.
The Tree of Life, by Nella Syrett; cloth binding.
A Noble Deed—A Novel, by Major Alfred R. Calhoun; cloth binding.
Her Double—A Novel, by Miss Harriet Lewis; cloth binding.
Lady Kildare—A Novel, by Mrs. Harriet Lewis; cloth binding.
Battered Hearts, by Mrs. Harriet Lewis; cloth binding.

15c. a volume.
Publishers prices, 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Main floor, Tenth st.

Friday Bargain in Picture Department.

One lot of Genuine Platino Prints, in a large variety of noted subjects, by celebrated artists.

25c. each. Value, \$1.50.

Also a large lot of Picture Frames Less Than Half Price.

One lot Frames, in black, brown and green—ornamented, size 8x10. Reduced from \$15.00 to \$7.50.

15c. each. Value, 40c.

One lot Frames, in black, brown and green; size 10x12.

15c. each. Value, 50c.

One lot Frames, in black, brown and green; size 11x14.

25c. each. Value, 60c.

One lot 14x16 Black Frames, sizes 14x17 and 16x20.

25c. each. Value, \$1.00.

One lot 14x16 Solid Oak Frames, in green, black and brown finish—ornamented.

35c. each. Value, \$1.25.

One lot 8x10 Solid Oak Frames, in black, brown and green finish; sizes 18x22 and 20x24.

75c. each. Value, \$2.00.

Fourth floor, Tenth st.

Rug Department.

1 roll Matting. Reduced from \$16.00 to \$12.00.
1 roll Matting. Reduced from \$18.00 to \$14.00.
2 7x10 1/2 ft. Belgian Brussels Rugs. Reduced from \$7.50 to \$5.50 each.
2 7x10 1/2 ft. Kashmir Rugs. Reduced from \$10.00 to \$7.50 each.
1 8x12 ft. Hall Rug. Reduced from \$11.50 to \$9.00.
1 8x12 ft. Brussels Rug. Reduced from \$17.50 to \$13.50.

Second floor, G. st.

Refrigerator Dept.

1 High-grade Refrigerator, quartered oak case, nickel trimmings, metal rack in ice chamber, nickel-lined lining, white porcelain provision chamber. Reduced from \$45.00 to \$30.00.
1 Large Nickel-plated Water Cooler, porcelain lined, elegant finish. Reduced from \$15.00 to \$10.00.
1 Wooden Cooler Stand, with drip cup attached. Reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.00.
1 Wooden Cooler Stand, with drip cup attached. Reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.00.
1 Iron Cooler Stand, with drip cup and pan; slightly marred. Reduced from \$3.50 to \$1.50.

Sixth floor, G. st.

Rose Bushes for Decoration Day.

We shall place on sale tomorrow (Friday) morning a lot of choice quality Rose Bushes for planting in cemeteries on Decoration Day. They are the best varieties and are put up in packages of two and four bushes, respectively.

Special Price, 25c. a Package.

Fifth floor, Eleventh st.

Woodward & Lothrop.

Friday Bargains in Men's Department.

No. 1 Men's Leather Belts.

A traveling salesman's samples of Men's Leather Belts, in black, gray and tan—a great variety of styles. We have all the one size, 32. We have divided them into three lots, and offer them as follows each:

25c. each. Values, 50c. and 75c.
50c. each. Values, \$1.00 and \$1.50.
\$1.00 each. Values, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Men's Tan Lace Lisle Sox.

A splendid collection, representing a great variety of neat lace designs; all sizes.

3 pairs for \$1.00.
Regular price, 50c. pair.

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs.

25 dozen Men's All- linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, fine and show. Full size.

6 for \$1.25.
Regular price, 25c. each.

Also the following remnants:

10 dozen Men's All- linen Collars—the odds and ends of various sizes we are going to reduce to one variety of shape; standing and turn-down styles; not all sizes in any one style, but all sizes from 14 to 18 in the neck. Lot Reduced from 2 for 25c. to 30c. a half dozen.

20 pairs Men's White Silk Socks; sizes 8, 8 1/2 and 9. Reduced from \$1.00 to 50c. pair.

16 Men's Undershirt Shirts, linen bosom, open front and back; sizes 16 1/2 to 18. Reduced from \$1.00 to 50c. each.

2 Imported White Vests, extra fine quality material, slightly soiled. Reduced from \$10.00 to \$5.00 each.

4 Men's White Vests, slightly soiled; sizes 36 and 37. Reduced from \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 to \$1.00 each.

Main floor, F. st.

Friday Bargain in Women's Trimmed Hats.

18 Trimmed Hats remaining in stock are offered at half price and less for quick clearance. Most of them have been on sale for a week; a few ten days—hence they are practically perfect, and at the prices are rare bargains. There are Sailors, Turbans and Press Hats in the lot, and they are marked as follows:

\$5.00 for choice.
Were \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00.
\$3.00 for choice.
Were \$6.00 and \$8.00.

Second floor, Tenth st.

Friday Bargain in Ruffled Muslin Curtains.

100 pairs Ruffled Muslin Curtains, in neat, dainty effects—ideal for the summer cottage bed room.

\$1.00 a pair. Value, \$1.50.

Also 65 pairs Swiss Muslin Curtains, trimmed with dainty ruffles—sheer and fine quality.

\$2.00 a pair. Value, \$2.50.

Also the following items in Upholstery Department:

2 Box Couches, well made, durable and slightly reduced from \$11.00 to \$9.50 each.
1 Box Couch, made of the finest materials in a thorough manner; slightly damaged. Reduced from \$12.00 to \$10.00.
1 Box Couch, well made and in perfect condition. Reduced from \$27.50 to \$20.00.
2 Window Seats and Skirt Boxes, covered with fine quality Japanese material; slightly imperfect. Reduced from \$25.00 to \$20.00 each.

Second floor, G. st.

Cotton Dress Goods Remnants.

(2 to 6-yard lengths.)

25c. Irish Dimity, 15c. a yd.
25c. Mousseline de Soie, 15c. a yd.
37 1/2c. French Organdie, 25c. a yd.

Main floor, G. st.

Remnants in Linings.

25c. Colored Percales, 15c. a yd.
15c. Colored Percales, 10c. a yd.

Main floor, G. st.

Boys' Department.

5 Young Men's Long Pants Suits (coat and vest), in blue and black; sizes 10 to 20, or 32 and 34. Reduced from \$12.00 to \$7.50 each.
12 Boys' White Madras Suits, with neckbands; sizes 12, 12 1/2 and 13. Reduced from \$10.00 to \$6.00 each.
4 Young Men's 2-piece Summer Suits, in navy blue and white; sizes 16 to 18. Reduced from \$15.00 to \$10.00 each.
2 Boys' 2-piece Suits, single-breasted half-lined coats, lined pants, belts of same; sizes 8 to 16, except 13 and 14. Reduced from \$6.